

## Disease the Product of Thought

By Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis.

**I**f a thought can in an instant dilate or contract the blood vessels, causing a rush of blood to or from any part; if it can increase or diminish the secretion of a gland; if it can hasten or retard the action of the heart; if it can turn the hair gray in a single night; if it can force tears from the eyes; if it can in an instant produce great bodily weakness; if it can produce insomnia; if, as has often occurred, it can bring instantaneous death—then is it not natural for us to conclude, without further argument, that it may bring about a more or less continuous derangement of the physical organism, which we call disease?

On every hand we note instances where the action of the mind both produces and perpetuates disease. Indeed, I can truthfully say, after an observation of many years in the practice of medicine, that a majority of the cases of illness which come under the daily observation of the physician are largely due to the condition of the mind.

It is not unusual for some one returning from the funeral of a loved one to be taken ill and in a few days follow that one to the grave. What causes this death? Depressing thought.

Mother hears of some calamity having befallen her child. She goes into a collapse, fever follows and she is near the gates of death. Was it not a thought that produced this illness?

A man is seated at a banquet table, full of health and happiness and blessed with a good appetite.

A message is brought to him that his family has been drowned in a flood. He turns pale; his appetite deserts him and his strength is gone. Soon he is in a delirium and ill. All the functions of the body are deranged; a doctor is called and names his disease. But is it not true that this man's disease has been produced by what he thought?

I have seen the most wonderful effects follow a fit of anger. After an outburst of passion the function of every gland in the body is impaired. Time and again I have observed acute illness in an infant where it was permitted to nurse immediately after the mother had been engaged in a quarrel, and on more than one such occasion I have seen death follow in a few hours.

Such instances might be multiplied indefinitely, and every observant physician has a mental store of such cases.—New York World.

## Municipal Ownership in Japan

By Henry George, Jr.

**T**he idea of public ownership and operation of street railroads is fast growing in the cities of Japan. An example is set in the imperial government ownership and operation not only of the steam railroads, but of the telegraphs and telephones as well. Osaka is the only city which has thus far attempted to build and operate street railroads under government auspices, and it is having a struggle to accomplish the task.

But private ownership elsewhere has not worked so well as to make the public contented with it. And this is most noticeable in Tokyo, where in September there was a riot over an increase in fare of one sen, which is one-half cent of our money.

These Tokyo tram lines are the most important in Japan both in point of traffic and in dividends. Like all the tram lines in the country, they are electric and use the double trolley to save water and other pipes in the streets from electrolysis.

They use small cars as compared with ours, and their cars are not commodious, and are rough in finish. They appear to have been modeled after our old-style village cars, and made plain to save expense.

But, for all their smallness and plainness, they are serviceable and are extremely well patronized. They carried more than 110,000,000 passengers last year, and averaged more than 9 per cent. dividends, notwithstanding the fact that their fare was only three sen, which is one cent and one-half of our money.

What is more, they had the stipulation fixed in their charter that this fare could be further reduced by the government authorities should public interest so require. This low fare is not peculiar to Tokyo. It is general in Japan. So that the three-cent (equal to six sen) fare proposed by the Mayor of Cleveland, Tom L. Johnson, for our street railroads, may, by the Japanese experience, be seen to be rational and conservative, instead of unreasonable and radically impossible.—New York World.

## Why the Sons of Farmers Are Discontented

By the Editor of the Indiana Farmer.

**O**NE of the reasons why so many farmers' sons leave the farm and seek employment and opportunities in the city is the chronic dissatisfaction displayed by not a few farmers in every agricultural community.

It is not an uncommon thing for farmers to express themselves upon the slightest pretext, as dissatisfied with their condition in life. They complain that their work is too hard and

the profits too small. They wait at the capitalists because these men have more money and make more money than they do. They will point to some lucky man who left the farm, years ago and became a successful business man of the city. Yet they seldom ever think of the hundreds of men who forsook the farm and went to the city and never achieved anything more in the way of fame and wealth than those who were content with agricultural life and who are far better off today.

How can a farmer boy listen to these complaints and comparisons without having lasting impressions made upon his young mind, which later prejudice him against the farm life? Some pessimism displayed by the father is bound to create in the boy a decided distaste for the farm and everything connected with it.

In these days farmers cannot afford to allow this disposition to get the upper hand. Times for the farmer have changed for the better, and the time will doubtless never come when his business will be seriously molested, even in the worst of panics. People must live, and in order to live they must have food and clothing, and the farmer must supply these essentials.

This is the period of education towards the farm. Every profession and business is planning to aid the farmer and contribute to his success. The boy on the farm wants a chance. More bright boys are needed on the farm to take the place of their fathers. Optimism, on the farmer's part, will brighten the boy's life and this will go a long way towards keeping him on the farm.

## The Forests of the Philippines

By Hamilton Wright.

**T**HE natural growth of the Philippine forests is computed by Major Ahern, Chief of the Insular Forestry Bureau, to be 1,400,000,000 cubic feet—three times the cut for 1900 in the entire United States! At the present time fully 99 per cent. of this natural growth is going to waste, and the world is clamoring for the woods—the ebonies, mahoganies, ironwoods, construction woods, all manner of precious woods, that need only modern methods, a maximum of machinery and a minimum of handling to make Monte Cristos of the needed lumbermen.

There are many millions of cubic feet in the forests of the Philippines that should be cut in order to properly thin out the dense growth; for instance, where there are three or four trees growing on a space required for one, that one so freed would put on more wood each year than the four together. The question as to whether three hundred or three thousand trees should remain on an acre is where the real value of scientific forestry is shown. Then, too, there are many more millions of feet which reach maturity and pass on to decay, never thrilling to the woodman's axe. There are, however, very few companies in the Philippines properly equipped to handle large logs, and without a full stock of the best supply material, it would be hazardous to move the large logs which must be cut and brought to market if the forests are to be properly exploited. A good price is paid in Hong Kong for every stick of timber from the Philippines, and the American lumbermen with modern methods can solve the problem, and in so doing they will not only help to educate the adaptable Filipino as to practical things, but will insure him cash wages, something unusual in Spanish days.—The World Today.

Women in China have the privilege of fighting in the wars. In the rebellion of 1850 women did as much fighting as men. At Nankin in 1853 about 500,000 women from various parts of

the country were formed into brigades of 12,000 each, under female officers. Of these soldiers 10,000 were picked women, drilled and garrisoned in the city.

## BRITISH STEAMER SINKS, MANY LIVES LOST

Huge Seas Pound Berlin to Pieces and Few Aboard Escape.

### FATAL NORTH SEA DISASTER

Ship Struck Off the Hook of Holland in a Terrific Storm, and Tugs Could Not Reach Her to Bring Assistance—Over 100 Perish.

Hook of Holland.—The mail steamer Berlin, belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Company, of England, from Harwich for the Hook of Holland and Rotterdam, was wrecked off this place shortly before 6 o'clock a. m., and, with the exception of fourteen persons, it is believed that all on board were lost. The passengers and crew numbered altogether 143 persons.

Among the drowned are Fraulein Schoene, of the Mannheim Court Opera, who the week before sang the Waxenian parts of Elsa and Elizabeth at Covent Garden, London; M. Orelli, baritone, of Amsterdam; and MM. Stellmach and Memmler, who sang minor parts, and Fraulein Gobel, of the Court Theatre at Dresden, who acted as leaders of the chorus during the Covent Garden season. Arthur Herbert, one of the English King's messengers, was drowned.

No one knows the cause of the disaster. The vessel encountered a terrific gale all through her journey from Harwich. Just as she was entering the new waterway here she was seen to turn around as though her engines had stopped, and a moment later she was dashed against the jetty. She had taken the channel entrance correctly and was making her way between the miers.

A short time after the vessel struck she broke in two and her fore part disappeared. Her afterpart did not slip into deep water, as the upsons on shore at first believed, but seems to be imbedded in the sand bank. There were still a few persons on board clinging to wreckage. During the high water, at the height of the storm, the waves shot off all view of the wreck, which led to the belief that no trace of the Berlin had been left. The receding tide, however, revealed the remains of her stern with a handful of survivors.

After over thirty hours' incessant effort the Dutch lifeboatmen reached the wreck of the Berlin and took off eleven of the fourteen survivors. Two women and a child refused to jump and the lifeboatmen had to come away without them.

The life-savers launched their boat repeatedly, only to be hurled back by mountainous seas. At last, with the receding tide and some improvement in the weather, they succeeded. It was 3.30 p. m. when the rescue was made.

The cold had been so intense throughout the night that it was deemed hardly possible that any living thing so exposed could survive, but when daylight broke small groups could still be seen clinging to the poop and deck houses, the only portions of the vessel visible.

Captain Jensen says he was compelled to leave the two women and the child on board the wreck because they did not dare to make the descent of the rope owing to their completely exhausted condition. In fact they appeared to be dying.

Captain Parkinson, of the Holt Steamship Line, who was a passenger on the Berlin, said that the disaster was due to the fact that the Berlin reached to in the terrific sea as she was entering the waterway, and was dashed upon the pier head, immediately "crunching up like a concertina and parting amidships."

Many of the bodies which already have been washed up are battered beyond recognition and some are without heads and others without arms or legs.

It now appears certain that after the catastrophe there were many more than fifteen persons remaining on the wreck and that most of them were washed off by the waves. One woman was carried away just before the rescue was effected. The survivors huddled together for warmth and the members of the crew who were still alive shared their food with the others. There was not enough to go around, however, and for twenty-four hours not a morsel of food passed the lips of these unfortunates.

### Great Conflict of Markets.

Secretary Shaw, speaking of manufacturing overproduction in a speech before the students of the University of Chicago, said he looked to see the present century bring out "the greatest conflict ever waged in the world—a war for the markets."

### Erring Train Dispatcher Insane.

W. J. Dougherty, train dispatcher for the Ashland division of Northwestern Railroad, at Ashland, Wis., to whose error the wreck at Van Buren recently, resulting in two deaths, is charged, is insane in the hospital at Ironwood, Mich. He recently tried to commit suicide, but failed.

### James A. Kirk Dead.

James A. Kirk, of Chicago, the well known soap manufacturer, died at his home at Pine Lake, Wis., of heart disease. Mr. Kirk was sixty-five years old. He leaves a wife and four daughters and an estate of several million dollars.

### Woman Kills Lover.

Mrs. Flora McDonald, the wife of Michael C. McDonald, once a political boss of Chicago, shot and instantly killed Webster S. Guerin, alias Louis Fisher, manager of the Harrison Art Company, her lover.

### Girl Shoots "Peeping Tom."

Alfred Anderson was shot and mortally wounded by Eva McGeehan, at Kansas City, Mo. She says he was a "Peeping Tom" and had spied through her window.

## MORMON ARGUES HIS CASE

Senator Smoot's Speech in the United States Senate.

He Never Had But One Wife and She Lives Now—He is Loyal to the Constitution.

Washington, D. C.—"I formally and solemnly aver that in every vote and action as United States Senator I shall be governed in the future, as I have been in the past, only by my convictions of what is best for the whole people of the United States. I have never taken any oath or obligation, religious or otherwise, which conflicts in the slightest degree with my duty as a Senator or as a citizen. I owe no allegiance to my church or other organization which in any way interferes with my supreme allegiance in civil affairs to my country—an allegiance which I freely, fully and gladly give."

With these words Reed Smoot, of Utah, apostle of the Mormon Church, on the floor of the Senate, concluded the only speech he has made in that body in defense of his right to retain his seat.

At the outset he explained that the only reason he had decided to take the floor on his own behalf was that there were certain matters that could be known only to himself, and he felt that the Senate was entitled to a frank statement as to his personal attitude respecting those matters.

"First, I desire to state," he said, "as I have repeatedly heretofore stated, to the Senate and to the country, that I am not and never have been a polygamist. I never have had but one wife, and she is my present wife."

Taking up the charge that there have been polygamous marriages since the manifesto against them, Senator Smoot said:

"I have no hesitation in declaring to the Senate and to the American people that, in my opinion, any man who has married a polygamist wife since the manifesto should be prosecuted, and I care not who the man might be, or what position he might hold in the church, he should receive the punishment pronounced by the law against his crime."

Senator Smoot then entered into a discussion of the famous "endowment oath," which, it has been charged, disqualifies him for the office of Senator. The Senator declared it was a purely religious character and not hostile to this or any other nation.

### GIRL'S STRANGE DEATH.

Found Hanged to a Tree in a Public Park.

Springfield, Mass.—The body of Miss Pearl Burke, twenty-four years old, who mysteriously disappeared from a private sanitarium on Summer avenue, where she had been placed by relatives to recover her health, has been found by the police hanging to a tree in Forest Park.

The attendants at the sanitarium say that the young woman appeared to have been in her right mind. It is said that Miss Burke had broken her engagement to her sweetheart only a few days ago.

### SOUTH CAROLINA DRY.

Dispensaries Closed—Prohibition to Last For a Week.

Columbia, S. C.—Every dispensary in South Carolina was closed, and prohibition will prevail for a week or longer. Governor Ansell has appointed the members of a commission of business men to wind up the affairs of the State Dispensary.

Governor Ansell has issued a proclamation and warned all county dispensaries to close until this commission can meet and pass upon the bonds of the county boards to be appointed.

### Dives to Death on Horse's Back.

Five thousand spectators saw Oscar Smith dive to his death on one of Dr. Carver's horses, Powderface, at San Antonio, Texas. Smith, known as the "boy bronco buster," volunteered to ride the diving horse, which leaped from a forty-foot platform into a pool of water fourteen feet deep. The horse hit the water, nose first, with Smith sitting gracefully on his back. The crowd cheered until the horse came up without the rider. It was twenty minutes before Smith's body was recovered.

### Wisconsin Cuts Rates.

The Wisconsin State Railway Commission ordered that railroads in that State give a flat two and one-half cent passenger fare, and recommended that family mileage books, of 500 miles be issued for \$10. The last Legislature created the railway commission and conferred upon it power to fix rates and regulate service.

### Hurricane Wipes Out Town.

A hurricane has wiped out Cooktown, in North Australia, the steamer Mowera reports. No life was lost. The loss will amount to \$2,000,000.

### Tariff Revision Considered.

President Roosevelt sent a letter to Governor Guild saying he would give serious consideration to Massachusetts' petition for a tariff revision.

### Trial Divorce Agreed To.

The Rev. Charles E. Peiffer and wife, of Salem, Mass., agreed to a trial divorce for a term of three years.

### Wool Trade Good.

The wool trade of 1906 was good for the growers, as fleeces brought twenty-six and twenty-eight cents per pound such as in 1901 would have commanded only eight cents.

### Honduran Troops Defeated.

A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, said that Honduran troops had attacked the Nicaraguan forces on the frontier, and had been defeated after an action lasting many hours.

## DEFEATS QUAKER CITY PARTY

Reyburn Elected Mayor of Philadelphia by Big Majority.

Leaders, Who Had Been Driven Out by the Reformers, Are Restored to Power.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John E. Reyburn, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, was elected Mayor of Philadelphia by a majority that conservative estimates place at 40,000 over William Potter, candidate of the City Party. In Potter's defeat, the City Party, which, after its victory over the organization in the gas lease fight of 1905, has gradually been on the sliding path, goes down to defeat—a defeat from which even its friends scarcely hope it can recover.

The election of Reyburn means that the reform forces have been routed and that McNichol, Dave Lane, Dave Martin and all the other leaders that the popular demonstration of 1905 swept temporarily off their feet are dominating factors in the political situation.

Hugh Black, regular nominee for Receiver of Taxes, was elected by only a few hundred votes less than his running mate. His opponent on the City Party ticket was Franklin Spencer Edmonds, who twice since 1905 has served as chairman of the City Committee. Edmonds was at one time a professor in the Boys' High School and a feature of his campaign was the lining up of his former pupils in his behalf.

In every ward in the city the decadence of the City Party was noticeable. In November last, when there was a hot fight for the District Attorneyship, the organization candidate had a majority of 12,000. In City Party strongholds the figures showed a great decrease. The Twenty-second Ward, of which Potter is a resident and which has always given big majorities to the reform cause, returned a majority of only 2100 for the City Party. Similar conditions prevailed elsewhere.

The talk of a serious break between leaders McNichol and Lane, on account of the latter's predilection for United States Senator Penrose's influence, has been repudiated by the results. So far as the control of City Council is concerned, the organization has a safe majority. The leaders are jubilant, and declare that they will control the city and will push city improvements that will include completion of filter plants and the parkway.

### TRUST MEMBERS FINED.

Turpentine Combination Men Plead Guilty and Will Pay \$30,000.

Savannah, Ga.—The S. P. Shottor Company, the Patterson Downing Company, the Standard Naval Stores Company and the Belgian company, corporations, and S. P. Shottor and J. F. C. Myers, individuals, forming what is known as the "turpentine trust," entered pleas of guilty in the United States Court to a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Judge Emory Speer fined each individual and corporation \$5000, making an aggregate of \$30,000.

Other individuals indicted had their indictments nolle prossed. Shottor and Myers agreed in writing not to violate the law again.

### RABID MAN ATTACKS WORKERS.

Coal Shovelers Suffering From Hydrophobia Try to Tear Faces.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Frothing at the mouth, barking, snapping and acting in every way like a mad dog, John Reilly, thirty years old, took possession of a coal yard, driving all employees out of the place in fear.

He was finally overpowered by six policemen and locked in a padded cell. It is thought Reilly has hydrophobia, the city having recently had an epidemic of rabid dogs.

Reilly attacked the shovelers with whom he was working, tearing at their faces with his hands and trying to reach their throats with his teeth.

### WASHINGTON'S FAME IN ITALY.

Government Issues Instructions to Teachers to Explain Significance.

Rome, Italy.—The Government issued instructions that the directors of all schools explain to their students on Washington's Birthday the meaning and importance of the celebration of this day in the United States. The instructions close with these words: "All civilized countries must aspire to peace as their supreme aim."

### Poultry Prices Advanced.

The inability of the farmer to take his poultry to the killing house, because of the severe snowstorms in the West has also resulted in the prices of chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks being advanced.

### Senator Bailey's Defense.

Senator Bailey appeared before the investigating committee at Austin, Tex., and, taking the stand in his own behalf, replied to the charges preferred against him by Representative Cocke.

### Liberal Policy to Catholics.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 301, sustained the liberal policy advocated by M. Briand, the Minister of Education, toward Catholics.

### Russian Radicals Win.

Returns from the final elections to the Russian Parliament indicated a large radical majority in the lower house. The Nationalists were successful in Poland against the Socialists and Jews.

### It Is Not "Missouri."

The State Legislature of Missouri adopted a resolution fixing the proper pronunciation of "Missouri." It is not "Missouri."

## SCARLET FEVER AT COLLEGES

Diphtheria Prevails at Harvard—Amherst Is Closed.

Health Authorities Do Not Expect an Epidemic at Williamstown—Insects Carry Germs.

Williamstown, Mass.—Parents of Williams College students are alarmed by reports of scarlet fever at that institution, and some of them are criticizing the authorities for keeping it open in the face of danger of a severe epidemic. Demands for quick action were made by telephone and telegraph. Those who communicated with Williamstown, however, in most cases were informed that the doctors had the situation well in hand.

Dr. Hopkins, the president of the college, declared that there was no cause for alarm, as all the cases in the college were mild ones, and the patients were doing nicely.

### Fever Closes Wheaton Seminary.

Norton, Mass.—Wheaton Seminary, a prominent school for young women, was closed on account of scarlet fever among the students, twenty-six of whom are ill. The seminary will remain closed indefinitely, under quarantine, and the students not infected have been sent to their homes.

### Harvard Attacked.

Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard College is the latest institution to be hit by the epidemic of scarlet fever, three cases being reported. Although the strictest secrecy is being observed, it was learned that the names of the victims are Richard M. Hallett, '08, 30 Magazine street, Cambridge; R. E. L. Kittredge, '07, 60 Kirkland street, Cambridge, and Robert E. McMath, '08, 58 Kirkland street, Cambridge, who comes from Rochester, N. Y.

### Diphtheria at Cornell.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Health Officer Crum reported three new cases of diphtheria, which makes seventy-five to date. Two of the latest patients are Cornell students—Everett Drannan, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and E. W. Case, of Buffalo.

### Girls in Quarantine.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The local health authorities have quarantined Haven Hall, the largest of the girls' dormitories of Syracuse University, because of a case of scarlet fever discovered in the building. Eighty-three young women are under quarantine.

### Death at Amherst.

Northampton, Mass.—President Seelye created consternation among the 1400 young women students at Smith College by warning them not to receive any of the students of Amherst College when they came to call. This command not to countenance any attention from the young men of Amherst is because of the fact that Amherst College has been closed on account of scarlet fever and one death.

### RAID UPON A BUTTER PLANT.

Owners Said to Have Illegally Colored Oleomargarine.

Chicago.—The plant of the Economy Butter Company was raided by eight deputy internal revenue collectors, who seized 2500 pounds of oleomargarine, said to be colored in violation of the federal law.

Thorwald Oxnavead, proprietor of the plant, and two of his assistants were arrested and gave bonds of \$2000 each for their appearance.

Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Frank E. Hempstreet, who planned the raid, said the revenue authorities had been watching the place for two years. He estimated that the output amounted to 3000 pounds weekly, on which, he asserted, the Government had been defrauded of a tax of nine and three-fourths cents a pound.

### LARCHMONT VICTIMS BURIED.

Pair Were to Have Been Married in a Few Days.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Jacob and Sadie Michaelson, who lost their lives in the Larchmont disaster, were buried side by side in the Jewish cemetery at Belmar. Funeral services were held in Michaelson's home, where he and the girl were to have been married soon. All the bridal decorations were removed.

The two bodies were picked up in the water off Block Island. The expression on the faces indicated that both had been crying when they died. The bodies were also badly bruised. Jacob Michaelson had just completed a pretty new cottage adjoining his father's residence in Belmar, into which he expected to move with his bride after the honeymoon.

### Chinese Woman Philanthropist.

The wife of Wu Ting-fang, former Minister from China to the United States, has just paid the cost of building a large and fine hospital in Hong Kong.

### Young John D.'s Views.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in discussing heredity and environment told his Bible class that the responsibility for the acts of the child rests parents.

### Has More Students Than Ever.

The University of Michigan this year has more students than ever before.

### Demand For "Abandoned" Farms.

The New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture reports an increasing demand for farms to be used as summer homes.

### Self-Slaughter in Brooklyn.

For the past month there has been an average of one suicide a day in Brooklyn, N. Y.